## THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

Proceedings of the Democratic National Convention.

THE ORGANIZATION PERFECTED.

Settlement of the Missouri Dispute.

THE ATCHISON DELEGATES ADMITTED.

THE NEW YORK DIFFICULTY STILL PENDING.

Construction of the Platform.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act Fully Endorsed.

A PLYDGE FOR A PACIFIC RAILBOAD,

&c.,

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

CINCINNATI, June 2, 1856. The Convention-Boring Delegates-Scenes at the Burne House-Tife among the Politicians-Great Rush Expected—The Democracy in Barracks—Amusements of the Unterrified—Row we Make our Presidents—Whistony Considered as a Political Agent-The Moral Effect of Catareba Champagne and Okio Strawberries, dc., de.

An uninterested speciator of the scenes in this city during the past week would want no further evidence of utter rottenness of the whole C nvention syster. The ball opened about last Tuesday, when some of the Pennsylvanians came in, and seemed to have ar rived at the conclusion that there was no necessity to hold a Convention, and that Buchanan had not only all the votes here, but that as far as the election by the people was concerned, their favorite candidate was like Capt. Scott when he aimed at the raccoon. The Keystone Bekers had everything their own way for a time, taking the city by storm. Pennsylvania did not intend to los the fight by not being early enough in the field; and while there was hard y say one else here they regulated matters to their own as isfaction, figuring out one hun-dred and twenty votes for "Old Buck" on the first ballot. About Thursday a rait of New Yorkers arrived-the softs first covered with dust and demperatic principles. They were really the unwashed democracy, and a number of fine lots of land might have been surveyed and laid out on the Surveyor's exuberant whiskers. The great topic then was the New York quarrel. There had been some Shing of a row among he Cincinnati democrats; but as they always quarrel first, then make up and vote the name ticket, their little squabble saded into insignificance before the tremendous and overpowering dispute in the Empire State. The discussion of this question for the time being swallowed up everything else, and continued quite fiercely until Friday, when Elward C. West and Some other Douglas men commenced gently the agitation of Stephen's claims to the Presidency. The Buchapan men came up to the rescue, and flung their banner to the

When we got the news of Crampton's dismissal there were a few Pierce men on the ground, and the thing was immediately pushed to the farthest extent to make capital for the Brigadier. Compleasus among these men were Hallett, (District Attorney,) and Greene, (editor of the Boston Post, naval officer, con-Exactor for blanks, paper and twine, and would have liked to have been Minis'er to England, but couldn't come it,) so "rise up," but United States Marshal). A man of the name of Butler, who has been District Attorney somewhere, was also in this party. They brought all the power of the administration—when I say all the power, mean all the money—to bear upon the delegates, and it is pretty generally understood that Mr. Pierce will have a gratifyingly large vote on the first ballot. As eminent Western politician who was told here that Mr. Pierce was stronger in the Convention than he thought, said that it would be a remarkable thirg in the history of this party Ma man should be rominated when no one was in his favor. "They ask," sail the Governor, "our detegates most polite man in the world; but when it comes to periling the best interests of a republic like this, I think it is thre to drop politeness." That seems to be the general sentiment, and when the Pierce men find it out, as they will next week, they will be all ready to play into 2he hands of Douglas. That makes the Young America

While all these thirgs are going on here, and while all these men think that every eye is watching their movements, it may be pertinent to say that they are very much mistaken when they think that the great body of the people are interested in their movemen's. Your cor ent has travelled over a considerable part of the country since the last Kacsas flurry and the Sumner row

Journalists must keep their eyes and ears open, and must learn something by so doing. I heard no one say tions, as they are called by the politicians. My fellow Srayellers talked about trade, about the crops, the nice weather, the good times; everything, in fact, but polifiles. Kansas, if incidentally mentioned, was immediately tabooed. Every one seemed to think that there was so much lying on both sides," that no one could properly judge between facts and falsehoods. The people are t such fools as the politicians think them to be. They know perfectly well that all these questions are carefully nursed to make political capital, but they are not souched nearly enough to arouse their sympathies. The great heart of the people is right, true and seund. It cannot be feeled or bambooxled. Let the demecracy beware how they try to do anything of the kind. Even in this city, where the excitement would seem to be the greatest, it does not extend outside of "two squares" from the Furnet House, and, indeed, is mainly afined to the precincts of that very excellent hotel. Even whiskey—that most potent agent in politics—al-shough most liberally dispensed, failed to get up a furors, and strawberries at fitteen cents per quart, had more customers than pamphlets about "Which is the true democracy of New York." which were given, like the acts of the Apostles, "without money and without price."

Meanwhile the sufferings of the patriots "Is intolerable." The Burnet House is sufficiently large to fee and lodge the entire Convention, but there are a great rargements show energy and forethought. He has mad every available inch of space tell. Some of the most cking scenes have taken place at the Burnet; wives have been remorselessly torn from their husbands, and sonsigned to gloom in the fifth story; children have been dragged away from their progenitors, and single gentlemen have been compelled to sleep double. that it is quite as herri'ying as anything Tom's Cabin." I wouldn't wonder If we (that is those of us who are young and handsome, were taken some five day over to the Kentucky side of he river and sold at some a vful auction block or other.

In addition to the main house, which is the largest hotel in the world, Mr. Coleman has a house on Third street, the entrance to the second story of which from the Burnet House, is by a bridge of good size. (No pun intended). This building is three stories in height, two hundred feet deep and about thirty feet wide. Along the sides bulkbeads have been constructed, and three tiers of berths rigged, each berth being intended for two persons. Thus we have two thousand beds. The whole of fair is quite enique, and resembles the forward cabin of California steamer, only that there is a little more light and air. In the basement there is a dining room, with plenty of water and any quantity of soap, so that the de c acy may wash itrelf white as the "driven snow whatever that is. Apropos des bottes-boats I mean-the master of one of the river steamers has announced that tota boat will be a hotel during the sitting of the Con pention. A good many offizens have issued latch keys ful and agreeable delegates; and so we will

do prety we'll, I reckon, whoever is nominated.

The Burnet House being the centre of attraction, there

event, and the rush for rooms is quite refreshing to out siders. Semetimes a patriot sits in the middle of his luggage, like Marius at the ruins of some place in Idinois— Carthage, I think—sometimes he gets in somewhere, and sometimes he gets out. But if he stands by, keeps cool, and shovels off the dust, he is pretty sure to get what an old Jackson democrat used to call "Some place to tall down ento." After the patriot has got out his clean clothes and washed the dust out of his resophagus, he joirs the innumerable caravan of politicians, either as a borer or a boree—it is about the same thing, having to talk a great deal in any event, and a great deal for

The delegations from the esveral States have parter with the name of the State on the door. The New York hards have the host quarters—three parlors, Nos. 15, 16 and 17. They form pleasant meeting places for the delegation and their friends, and the latch string is always out. The Cincinnati people are very hospitable, and the delegates are showered with courtesies. To awase them there are various things—pleasant crives in the after nons, dinners at Mill Creek, Catawba cobblers, and no dust. Then, in the evening, there are two theatres and s circus, with now and then a concert and a wizard of

All these things the delegates enjoy, and in the interim they bargain, bere and intrigue. They have no doubt of the success of any tieret they may nominate; and -per consequence—the efforts to regulate the nomination are temendous. The fight settles down to Bushman and Douglas-and every delegate counts his vote as worth a full mission at least.

The Convention meets in a half in some respects supe for to any out of New York, contains four een hundred chairs on the ground floor, and about six hundred seats in the gallery. It has an entrance from Fourth street, but is removed from the noise of a public thoroughfare. In making arrangements for the Convention, one half the obairs were removed. Each Cologate was provided with separate place, with table and stationery. The hall is exaller than that used for the Battimore Convention of 1852, and an immense rush was made to gain admittance The arrangements were, however, very good.

FROM OUR GENERAL NEWS REPORTER. CINCINNATI, June 3, 1856.

The Missouri de egation met this morning, and resolved to insist upon the adoption of a platform before the nomi-

ation of candidates. The Committee on Credentials this morning heard argu ments on the New York contested seats. Ex-Governor Seymour, Lorenzo B. Shepard and John G. Taylor appeared as counsel for the softs, and Henry W. Rogers,

Judge Beardsley and General Ward for the hards.

The name of A. G. Chandler (Maine) was accidentally emitted yesterday in writing out the list of members of he Committee on Resolutions.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION. SECOND DAY.

The Convention was called to order at half past ter

JOHN L. DAWSON, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following names:

John E. Ward, of Georgia. John E. Ward, of Georgia.

VICE-PERSIDENTS

JORATHAN Smith, Maine.
C. L. W.
P. Kidder, Vt.
P. W. Gardner, R. I.
John L. Darey, N. J.
Ecward Hammord, Md.
Hos. C. Lyon, Tenn.
Bedford Brown, N. C.
J. W. Lewis, Ge.
W. S. Belfour, Miss.
G. W. Beldon, Onto.
Levi Tyter, Ky.
Joel A. Mattlaon, Ill.
D. D. Berry, Mo.
Mattlaon, Ill.
D. D. Berry, Mo.
Mattlaon Devey, Vis.

—And thirty ore Secretaries.

C. L. Woodbury, N. H.
H. Childs, Mass.
J. G. Pratt, Conn.
J. L. Hutchinson, Penn.
W. S. Ross, Del.
Robi, R. Bankis, Va.
B. Wilson, S. C.
R. Chapman, Aia.
Alex. Morton, La.
M. E. Urowirot, Mich.
Wm. Rochill, Ind.
J. S. Roane, Ark.
S. R. Mallory, Florida.
H. T. Watting, Iowa.
J. H. Hill, Cat. -And thirty or e Secretaries.

The announcement of the name of Mr. Ward for Presi dent was received with applause, and the report of the committee, on motion of Mr. Rocknill, was unanimously

The Committee on Organization further reported in favor of the adoption of the rules of the last National Democratic Convention as the rules of this Convention. The report was unanimously confirmed. Mr. Ward was conducted to the President's chair by

The PRESIDENT, on taking the chair, said:-The summous to preside over the deliberations of the Convention was as unexpected as the honor was undeserved. The distinguished gentleman who yesterday presided the connecting link astrona.

presided—the connecting link between the past and the present—had carried them bask to a period when the democratic party was accustomed to assemble and go, in the todo battle with a great, noble and gallant party. That party, with the issues that divided us, has passed away. The great leaders of that party have, one by one, solen away to their silent resting places, filled with years and honors, mourned alike by political triends and tess.—

How sleep the brave who sink to rest, With a.l their country's honors blest.

How alsep the brave who sink to rest.

With all their country's honors blest.

Others of that noble band who still survive, are with us to any to take part in our deliberations, and go forth with us to battle for the constitution and the Union; but this great party has passed away. We find ourselves surrounced by dargers before unknown, and our leand from end to end convulsed with factions. On one side are men who will admit foreign born citizens among us only on condition of set from. They would cleate laws that power should be held only by those who bow before some altar with themselves. They hold that they are only fit for power who approach the Throne of Grace after the fashion they themselves presaribe. On the other side is a faction only more dargerous, because more numerous than the first—a faction with iberty on their tongues, but with treason featering in their hearts—who profess lors for the Union only that they may buy in the ruins of the Union the glorious memories of the past and hopes of the future. This faction is formidable only in case of the success of its attempts to only against the democratic party with the first. The calional democratic party with the first. The calional democratic party with the first. The calional democratic party have met to day to appoint standard bearers to carry on the war against these factions. Let us, then, come tegether like a band of brothers, to lay on the altar of patriotism and of the Union and with the country. I have an abiding confidence that the kindness which summoned me to this place will bear with me in the performance of its duty, and that that kindness will pardon any errors I may unintentionally commit, I now enter upon the discharge of that duty.

A motion to admit the delegates from the District of Columbia to the floor was, after debate, laid on the table. It was then announced, amidst great rejoicing, that

Columbia to the floor was, after debate, laid on the table. It was then announced, amidst great rejoicing, that the comocrats had elected their candidates for Mayor and Councilmen in Washington Ci y.

Mr. Bayard, of Del., from the Committee on Creien-

tials, reported on the contested Missouri seat case, admitting the anti-Benton delegates.

The report was received with cheers, and adopted It was announced that the committee were engaged on the New York case, and would report as soon as possible.

The committee were allowed to six during the session of

A motion to give gallery tickets to outsiders was re-

The motion to admit the District of Columbia delegates

on the floor was again renewed. Mr. BAUDEN, of Ind , protested against admitting more than two delegates from the District of Columbia. The object of taking the Convention from Baltimere was to get clear of Congres ional Influences. He was opposed also to admitting delegates from the District to the gal

Mr. Perit, of Icd., also opposed all motions to fill the galieries, even with ladies, but would certainly rather prefer to see them filled with beings wearing pantaloons

than with beings wearing pettices's

The President declared the motion to lay on the table lost, when a call by States was demanded. The result was—ayes, 159, nays, 91, so the motion prevailed. A long and warm debate followed on the admission

outsiders, and several resolutions having that object view were tabled amidst the most dire confusion. authorized to appoint a Sergeant at-Arms and two assist

The Hall of the Young Man's Democratic Association was offered for the use of the Convention, if the Convention should think it preferable to the ... ... use. An invitation was extended to the Convention to call

on the Horticultural Society. of the Hall of the Young Men's Democratic Association rie had been in that hall, and could assure the members it sould hold nearly couble the number of persons that this hall held. Several gentlemen with weak voices spoke there last night, and were distinctly heard. He would say, too, that on that operation the demogracy of

orderly than the democracy do here. The motion was referred to the Committe. of Arrangements and the Convention took a recess till 4 P. ...

AFTERNOON SESSION. Upon the re assembling of the Convention, Williams ANDSBURG, of Delaware, moved that the Senutors and members of Congress at present in the city be invited to occupy places upon the platform and floor. He sa'd that

the character of the gentle zen alluded to prevented any suspicion of their endeavoring to exert any undue infirence on the Convention. Ones of "No, no!"-"We don't want them!

REUBEN CHAPMAN, of Ala., moved to amend by inviting all the members of all the Sinte Legislatures at present

Mr. Parry, of Ind., moved to farther amend by admit-

Mr. Sarru, of Ala., thought the Convention had belief invite the public in free than renerve seats to representatives in Congress. The support and countenemes of the masses of the democratic party is of more importance than the favor of Congress and office holders.

Mr. McLanien, of Va., tayored the alopton of the resolution. He thought our Congressmen and Senators were entitled to a seat-on the floor.

The resolution was laid on the table by a large majority, on the motion of W. W. Avery, of North Carolina. In reply to an inquiry, it was stated that the Committee on Resolutions would report at 18 of clock to-morrow merning. Mr. Smrm, of Ala., thought the Convention had botte

mittee on Resolutions would report at 10 o'cleck to-morrow merming.

Mr. Child, of Could, wished, as the Convention had no important business to do, that the members would tell their experience. (Loud isaughter and arise of "go on.") He was a representative from Connecteus for the district Windham. (Languiter.) Connections was one of the immortal States that had atood by South Carolina in the early days of trouble, and still stood side by side with mer in democratio principles. He hoped, as he said before, that the evening would be spent in telling experience and comparing notes. (Laughter.)

The Convention then adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.

CUMINAR, June 3, 1866.
The President making continues charming, and the

veather refreshingly warm The Bucharan men are in high give this morning. The Ohio de'egation, by a close canvuss made this morning, stand—Buchanan 28, Dorglas 20. This is a gain for Bu-

After raising the three committees vesterday, the Con vention disigently applied itself to Catawba- and gasconace. All the fastions invited to hill off Buchauan and his supporters had a great time at their head quarters, where Charley Carrigan, of Philadelphia, made a rousing speech for Buchanan. The Buchanan men felt pretty ice, and took all the even bets that were offered, but did

not give odds. The committees went to work in the evening; and hick of the sufferings of ninety-three gentlemen setting with closed doors and the thermometer standing at nine-ty! The Credential Committee had the hardest time of all, hearing the Missouri case

The Atchison men accused the Bentonians of free soil livities, while the Bentonians said there were eleven 'Know Nothings' in the eighteen Atchison delegates This is the charge made spainst the New York hards,

who have seven Know Nothings in their delegation.

The Missouri question was argued by two persons on each side, an hour each, and the session of the committee

was prolonged till milnight.

The Atchison delegates being admitted, the New York hards quoted it as a favorable precedent; so Judge Beardeley and ex-Governor Seymour went to work at their thirty-one victims.

The Convention opened at ten with a great dis-play of fans, perspiration and white lines. The permacent President, Mr. Word, a gentleman of fine pre erce, and apparently a good parliamentarian, made a neat speech, and the Convention settled the Missouri business by admitting the Atchison men. The demo eracy then amused itself by debating what it would do with the vacant ceate, and a gallaut cid gentleman from Connecticut tried to get a place for the laties, who are pouting with unsatisfied curiosity. The nutmeg Lovelace was caughed down, and the ladies laid on the table.

Mr. Petit, of Indiana, said he would rather a thousand times see anything that wore pantaloons in the galleries than anything that were pettic ats

The debate on the gallery question was not lateresting. The Buchanan men desired that the galleries should be thrown open, in order that they might pack them with claquers. The matter was finally passed over, and the Convention took a recess till four o'clock.

The delegates from lndiana met this morning and agreed unanimously to present the name of Senj Fitz patrick, of Alabama, as their unanimous choice for Vice-President, and that they inform other delec-

The Committee on Resolutions, after considerable cor troversy, have constructed the slavery pertion of the plat-form; the two remaining planks, which will complete it, are the ones in reference to the Pacific Railroad and Cer tral America. On the slavery question, the committee meet the issue squarely and firmly. They endorse the Kansas and Nebraska bill fully and unequivocally.

The Baltimore platform of 1852 will be reassirmed, and the following added:-

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been seared by orgatized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American denoracy should clearly cefine its relations thereto; therefore, Recoived, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-emitted example in free government, built upon entire texample in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious sencers, and no respectivedom in matters of religious sencers, and no respect

Recoived, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and presemitent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of bir h, no party cas justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which besse its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well correldered ecclarations of former Conventions upon the rectival issue of domestic slavery, and concerting the reserved rights of the Status; and that we may more distinctly nee the issue on which a sectional pricy, substitute and the Union—

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all wno regard the preservation of the Union, under the constitution, as the para mount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties; and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avoved purposes; if on-summated, must end in civil war and disunton, the American democracy recognize and acopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and rafe solution of the slavery question upon which the great rational idea of the people of this whole country can repute in its determined conventions, as life by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1864; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of Territories, that this was the basis of the compromine of this democratic principle to the organization of Territories, that this was the basis of the comprominent of this democratic principle to the organization of the idea of the people of the whole country can repute the right of the prople of all the States will be preserved intact,

teaclyed. That we recognize the right of the people of Res. Ven. That we recognize the right of the propose of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebrasha, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actural residents; and whonever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Col. INGE, of Cal., introduced the following, which was

adopted in committee, after considerable debate: -

Resolved, That the democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a positional and commercial point oview, of a rafe and speedy communication within our own Territory between the Atlantic and Partic consist of this Union; and it is the duty of the feet government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.

There will be one more plank about Central America, to be gotten up this evening.

The gentlemen of the Committee on Resolutions, North and South, shock hands together, after agreeing on the

slavery ceclarations.

Two to one is offered on Buchanan. Takers scarce. The Convention came together at 4 o'clock, with a small attendance. Mr. Salisbury, of Delaware, made an attempt to get members of Congress on the floor. It was opposed by Mr. Smith, of Alabama, upon the ground that the Convention was held here to get rid of members of Congress. The thing fell through; and as there was no o'her business, Mr. Childs, of Connecticut, entertained the Convention with a few remarks about the democracy of Wirdham county, and then the Convention adjourned

34. Cyclenitial Committee took up the New York case p ring, at 11 o'clock. The hards were represented Boardsley, Clinton and Brown, David L. Sey-

Cincinnati to that hall show. ad themselves her more mour, H. W. Regers ard Gen. Elljah Ward; the softs by ex Gov Seymour, Nicholas Hill, Jr., Lorenzo B. Shepare. William Kelley, John G. Taylor and S. F. Fairshild. The come titlee eat with closed doors. David L. Seymour wened for the bards, and spoke an hour and a half, and was followed by the v. Seymour. There will be no report till to norrow, but 10 is aid by the hards that a majority of the committee favor them. Both parties are in great tribulation as to the result. They will probably be admitted, so as to neutralize their vate. This seems to be the impression this evening.

We had a voice from Indiana this morning. In the debate on admitting persons to the galleries, Mr. Broad said that he advocated the removal of the Sourenties from Baltimore to Cincianati, not only on account of Corgressional influence, but also for the purpose of getting rid of the influences of the Executive upon the delegates. Indiana will be bitterly opposed to Pierse, and by consequence to Doug'az, because Mr. Pierce attacked Mr. Bright, and he will now feel the consequences of one of his numerous blunders

THE LATEST. The softs are in very good humor. They are told that emplority of the Credential Committee are in favor of a division of the New York delegation, which will give them a majority; but there will be two reports, and the whole matter may be thrown again upon the Convention. This is bad for "Old Bank."

## KNOW NOTHING STATE COUNCIL.

-Prominent Members Present-Contested Seats-Proposition to Abolish Onths, Passwords and Socrets.

The regular sent appual National Council of the Ame rican or Know Nothing party, assembled yesterday morning in Knickerbosher Hall, Eighth avenue. The Presi deat at he Order, Mr. E. B. Bartlett, of Kentucky, was early in attendance; and among the other prominent members of it we noticed the Hon. Humphrey Marchail and the Hou. Mr. Underwood members of Congress from the State of Kentucky; the Hon. Mr. Zollicoffer, member of Congress from Tennessee; the Hoa. Mr. Brown, mem-ber of Congress from Pennsylvania; the Hov. Bayard Clark and the Hon. Mr. Haven, members of Congress tom New York-the latter the law partner of Mr. Fillnote; Prentice, of the Louisville Journal; Col. Legan, of Arkaneas; Jeel T. Headley, Socretary of State of New ork; Charles S. Todd, of Kentucky, formerly Minister from the United States to the court of St. Petersburg Hen. J. Morrison Barris, member of Congress from Mary lard; Judge Gist, of Kentucky; Rev. Senator Wm. H. Gerdwin, of New York; S., Clark, State Treasurer, New York, Mr. Manners, of the Nashville Gardle; old Sol. Smith, of Missouri; and Stophen Sammons, President of the New York State Council.

The President called the Council to order at 11 o'clock and suggested that pending the arrival of the C resspond irg ard Recording Secretaries, who had not yet arrived, the members of the Council should spend as hour in making mutual acqueintanceship. The auggestion was acted on, and the hour up to need was spent to introduc-

tions and familiar interchange of opinion.

At noon, in the continued absence of the Secretaries, the President appointed a temporary Recording Sector tary, Mr. Cornelius Corson, of New York, and as Dooreeper, Mr. Williams, of Maryland. He then, as the first business in order, appointed a Committee on Creden-tials: --Messrs. Danenhower, of Rinols; Zollicoffer, of Tenressee; Norten of Ohio; Alexander, of Maryland, and Bitchoock, of California. The committee retired, and the

Sittopock, of California. The committee refired, and the Cauncil informally suspended proceedings. At half past 2 o'clock P. M. the President announced that the tree on Credentials were not yet prepared to report. There were several contested seat, the investigation arising out of which caused delay. The committee desired to see gentlemen claiming seats from the Thirlight district of New York. Thirtieth district of New York.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, suggested that the Committee on Credentials be favited to report so fa as they had already gone-exclusive of the contects

The suggestion was acted on, and the Secretary was directed to wait on the committee and inform them of the wish of the Council.

The Committee on Gredentials shortly after presented partial report, by which it appeared that the following States were represented, viz.:-Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Mary and, Kentucky, Tennesses, California, Dinois, Virginia, Chio, Missouri, Arkansas and Pennas l venis. The committee reported that the sent of the dele gate from the Fifth d strict of New York was contested. of holding their Convention, and that they had agreed to recommend that both the gentlemen claiming to be entitled to it be admitted to occupy seats, and that they cost but one vote, leaving the matter to be decided by the State Council. There was also some difficulty in reference o Pennsylvania. There were understood to be but two C. Smith-and their credentials were in the hands of the absent Secretary, they having been presented to that of ficer at the last Council; and the delegates having been elected to serve for one year from this time, their name

were duly enrolled. ry, in accordance with their constitution and ritual, for the password to be now given. The delegates would. therefore, retire to the back portion of the hall, and brothers Alexander and Daneshower would communi-

Mr. Marshatz, of Kentucky, remarked that he had thought that all secresy was abandoned; and he, for one, would be very frank to say that he was opposed to all secresy. He made a motion to dispense with the pass

The President decided that an organization must be effected before any motion was in order. The Committee n Credentials should now, as a part of their business impart the password, as required by the constitution and ritual of the Order. After that should be done, gen'le men would have an opportunity of proposing to dispense

Mr. MARSHALL thought that as far as the report was rade the delegates reported were now compelent to act The Passidear acquiesced, but thought they must first have the Council regularly organized.

The members then refired to the back part of the hall and being called, one by one, they were made acquainted

This ceremony occasioned, a motion was made to adjourn to 10 o'alcck this morning. Mr. DANENHOWER suggested that the gentlemen who attended as alternates had not had the password communicated, and consequently could not obtain admis-

sion to-morrow Mr. H. MARSHALL-Well, then, I now renew my motion to dispense with the password and sentinel.

A PRINCEAR submitted that in the absence of those

whose seats were contested it was not proper to proceed to a vote on this proposition. It struck him that the matter could not be asted upon till the body was fully organized, as those whose seats were contested should have a voice in the deliberation of the body.

Mr. Marshall did not know how many cases of son-

tested reats there were, but it seemed to him that there must be present a very large majority of those who were to attend, and who had already presented their credentials and been admitted. He was opposed to any further sentinels and mysteries. They had tion was made in an open Convention. They were presented to the people with an avowed platform of poiltical principles, and it was high time that all that mystery should be thrown behind them. The secresy which they had at first observed was intended to cover the weakness of infancy; but if they were to continue to manocuvre in secrety toto might as well pull down their flag. He wanted the whole city of New York to see what the Council did, and he himse'f would like to see what men intended to do. The proposition which he made, he made with the object of letting their proceedings go to the four winds of heaven-t; the people all over the land -and of letting the people know what the American party intended. (Applause.) They had saffered under nothing so much as under the charge that there was mystery around their footsteps, and that in that mystery was constantly concealed insincerity. He therefore wanted to disabuse the minds of all Americans in the country, and of those who had taken the obligations of Americanism, of the delusion hat they—the American party—would yet droop the fleg with the name of Mr. Fillmore in, cribed on it. (applause.) He wanted to have that delust, 'n removed from before their eyes, and that the people she uld know that the American party were in for a fight, and that they would make a public fight of it, a neat fight of it, and a Mr. ALEXANDER, of Maryland, agreed entirely with the

opresen ative of Kentucky, (Mr. Marshall.) The only difference between them was as to the time when this proposition should be acted on. Those delegates whose seets were contested had admittedly a right to have their voice heard in this matter. Many of the States were their voice heard in this matter. Many of the States were not yet represented at all, and the strong probability was that new delegates would arrive to-merrow. He had to dusbt that when the Council was fully attended the propedition would be carried by an almost unanmous yote. But he wasted all who were entitled to their seats to have a voice in the matter. He wanted not only the city of hear York, but the entire Union, to see want they were doing. He wanted it to be understood precisely where he was, and the set he party with which he acted was. At the same time, he desired that all who had a right to share in their deliberations should have a vice hat he matter, and he exhaled to give their views at the proper time.

In the nature, and he exceed to give their views at the Mr. Marsham acknowledged that there was a good deal of force in what the gentleman from Maryland and. He would therefore medity his motion so as to postpose the question and mr at that when the Council meet to norse, the password be not required but that all persons be admitted into the hell, other wise the alternates could not come in to hear the proceedings.

Mr. ALEXANDER thought that that plan would be just as had as the other.

as bad as the other.

Mr. Marsmans—Not at all. What is intended is that alternates can get in without the necessity of having the Mr. Alexander-Toat is doing away with the pass-

word.

Mr. Marshall—Oh, by no means. (Laugh'er.)

Mr. Samuel States thought that all tals was premature.

The vote has not yet been taken on the report of the Committee on Crecentals.

The lessman stated that that was the queetion to be first taken.

The vote has not yet been taken on the report of the Committee on Crecentials.

The Insumera tated that that was the question to be first taken.

Mr Buckman, of N. Y., one of the claimants of a seat from the Fifth district, desired to have it understood how it was that he and the contesting delegate had agreed to occupy scafe and cast but one vote. The question in dispute was one as to the basis of representation, and was for the State Council to ecide; and he wanted his constituents to understand, and the Council to achieve what it had no jurisdiction over the matter.

Mr. J. O. Looms, theo her contestant, also made astalement to understand, and the Council to achnowledge, that it had no jurisdiction over the matter.

Mr. J. O. Looms, theo her contestant, also made astalement of the house. He thought it perfectly right that there should be some action here. There had been perhaps, sufficient abow mefore the Cummittee on Credentials to satisfy it that they were representing their constituents eccording to their instructions. The committee hat suggested that they should but her. Buckmen and himself—have the provilege of the floor, and should both be delegates in every sense, encept the right to vote—and as to that, they should have but one vote between than. It then became a question as to how that vote should be had not compromised a question wheth two should be cast. He wanted his constituents to be satisfied that he had not compromised a question wheth two schould be had not compromised a question wheth the vote should be as they as a supplied that they must regulate their own basis of representation, and that would as lafy and harmonize the district. They saould be probably able in the primary convention, to regulate the whole question, but he should district to regulate the whole question but he should district to paid the property of the Committee on Credentials, and it was unaniformly present.

The question then came up again on Mr. Marshall's notion to a present of the Committee on the way. (Wr. Alexande

party. He lections caused for an immension vote; and it would not be now taken he hoped at least that his yots in its favor should be recorded.

Mr. Manshall (in reply to a question from the Chair) stated that the object of his motion was to dispense with the password and senticel.

Mr. Ubbarwoon wanted to have all secresy abolished, and to have the American party is augurated as a public, open positionly party. His resolution was as follows:—

Reacted, That all recreey of forms and ceremonies of initiation, casin and obligations, beretofare existing in the organization of the American party be, and the same are acreby, abolisted.

Mr. Windunstrate of Md. withed to ask if it was the in-

antion of the American party be, and the same are acreby, abolithed.

Mr. Winchisser, of Md., wished to ask if it was the intention, by the resolution, to open the hall to all persons who chose to come in and vo's upon any question.

Mr. Marshall—No more than they abound be allowed to ome in and vote in Congress.

Mr. Underwood thought that it would still remain as one petent in them to sit with closed doors, if any emergency required them so to do, as it was for any private or ecolesisatical or political party or body of men, to protect themselves from violence and intravian. They could do so justian a court or a Judge, or a Grand Jury or a senate, may sit with closed doors.

Mr. Winchesten sta od that the reason he asked the question was this:—He found that in the so-called Demogratic Convention at Chodenaut there was a very great

Mr. Winkinskin state of that the reason he asked the question was this:—He found that in the so-called Demo-oratic Convention at Cincinnati there was a very great desire manifes ed by some gentlemen to got into the convention hall by the very mocent exeminary of knicking down the sentinel. He did not apprehend there will be anything of that hind here; but the question was, whether they had not some matter—ssuch, for instance, as the nomination of committees of correspondence—which it would be better shirtly be done quietly, as in all political organizations; and whether the paracrid should not be retained until after they had attended to these little matters. After that they might open the door and lettany one come in who choose. But while they were about to take a vote or this question it seemed to him, it would be just as well for them to know who had the right to vote as it was to know who had the right to vote as it was to know who had the right to each of the property recognized delegates. He would neriely have their attings public.

The Passidear thought that either he or the gentleman infaund rateod the propertion to be to dispesse with the parsword and with the sentinel at the door.

Mr. Massidati—That is my proposition, but I will accept the proportion of Mr. Underwood, as it takes a breader seepe.

Mr. Owens, of New York, asked whether it applied to the whole Order.

Mr. Owens thought they were not prepared to act on a

Mr. Owass thought they were not prepared to act on a

Mr. Underwood alswered that it applied to the whole Order.

Mr. Owens thought they were not prepared to act on a resolution of this kind now. If it ware merely intended that this Council should ait with open core, he had no objection to it, and would vote in favor of it; out if it was intended to affect the platform or itual of last February, he thought it premature and out of order.

Mr. E. J. Wood thought that they certainly could not dispose of the question to day. It was a question which raturelly called for considerable debate—a question which vould affect the State organizations, particularly that of New York. Before taking such an important step they should have an opportunity to consult together. They had two contending parties against them in this state, and they had always accried against the usurpation of influence by the blace republican and other parties of the State of New York in manifesting their strength in the primary meetings. He moved that the Council do now action.

Mr. I SDERWOOD (the motion to adjourn being withdrawn) merely wanted to observe that the apprehension that the proposition would affect the platform, was illicunded. It had nothing in the world to do with the platform or with the subordinate organization, still be thought there should be no more secrety in regard to them than in regard to the national organization, and that they should about a receive where they should about a prevention. They would still have the same power as they now had of keeping out others than themselves whenever they should be kept burning everywhere. They would still have the same power as they now had of keeping out others than themselves whenever they should be mit burning everywhere. They would still have the same power as they now had of keeping out others than any other political or social assemblage has the power to protect liself from intrusion. It was not the partypose of his resolve to about any any other political or social assemblage has the power to protect liself from intrusion. It was not

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN AT OU B SE

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Interesting Debate in Parliament on the Central American Question.

Marcy Offers to Make Another Treaty with England.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CONSOLS.

Quenno, June 3, 1856. The Canadian screw steamehip Indian, from Liverpool Wednesday, May 21, arrived at Quebec last night. The political news is generally unimportant

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

In the House of Lords on Monday evening, the Earl of CLARMODON, in reply to a question by the Earl of Eigin, said that the latter signed E. Hammons was a genuine document, and that it arose from the following circum-stances:—The agents of the Costa Ricans in the country, and some agents in the South American States, had ever since the attack of Walker on the government of Nisaregus appealed to the government of this country to assist them in defending themselver. A great variety of projects had been laid before her Mojesty's governo for the acceptance of a protectorate by this country, and giving them material resistance. To all these requests her Mejesty's government had invariably replied to do with the troubles of the States of Cantra! America but, at the same time, the government expressed itself extremely serry for the attack on Nicaragus and the de picrable svents which followed, which they especially regretted, because the property of British subjects had not only been endangered, but actually sacrificed by Walke -therefore, her Majesty's government would be very glad if Walker's enterprises were not carried any further; but they sgain and again said that with the affairs of Central America they had determined to have nothing whatever to do, and that all their action would be limited to send ing just that sufficient raval force to the coast of South

Anerica which would be adequate for the protection of British property. Mr. Wallenstein, who made the application on behalf of Costa Rica, was greatly disappointed at this answer, and spoke of the vast amount of British property there, which, he said, ought to be defended by a naval force. That the Costa Ricans were resolved to make a stead as resistance against the invesion of their country by Walk er, but that they had no means of repelling the threaten and unarmed. Mr. Wallenstein said he had no oredit is this country and was unable to buy arms here, and he seked if our War Department would not give a few arms, in order to enable those unoffending people to repel this aggression. The matter was referred to the War Department, and the answer returned to Mr. Hammond in the etter to which the Earl of Charendon alluded. Mr. Wat lenstein did not consider himself entitled to accept that offer; the arms had never been taken, and Mr. Wallenstein had since declined to take them.

Since Walker took possession of Nicargus he had dis-posed of a good deal of British property by force alone, and her Majesty's government had communicated with the government of the Uni'ed States in the matter, and he would read an extract from a despatch of Mr. Crampton's on the question. There had been no disguise what ever with the United States government. The object of the British g vornment avowedly had been to protect British interests. On the 5th of March, Mr. Marcy said he entirely deapproved of the existing state of things to Niceregue, and thought it likely to uset a shadow upon the reputation of the government of the United States. He observed that he knew no better plan of proceeding than for the United States and the British government to combine for the protection of clizens of the United States and subjects of Great Britain.

TUPKEY.

Despaiches from Vienna state that letters had been recoived from Constantinop's announcing that a convention had been concluded between the Porte and the Western Powers, and adding that the evacuation of the Turkish territory by the troops of the allies will be completed

RUSSIA.

It is reported, via Berlin, that Gen. Sir Wm. W. Wn lisms had arrived at St. Petersburg, and would shortly leave the Russian capital for England. The London Times' Berlin correspondent writes that the Emperor had given his whole flest a new arrangement, in con of the events of the war. At present the Russian fleet consists of three divisions, making a total of forty-three versels of war and three transports. Of the former, nine

Trade continued dull at St. Petersburg. Holders tallow were unwilling to sell at prevailing prices. The corcuation of the Emperor Alaxander was fixed to take place in September.

INDIA. SCUTHAMPTON, TURSDAY, May 20 -The steamer Indies,

with the India and Mediterranan mai's, has arrived. ENGLAND The weather in England has been very boisterous, and

several vessels had been driven ashers-the B itish bart Mary Wilson on the rocks. The annual statement of the Chancellor of the Exche

quer has been laid before Parliament. The estimated revenue for the current year is set down at £67,166,900, showing a deficiency of £8,873 000.

The Crimean B and of Inquiry, after a session of twenty-three days, closed its investigations on Monday.

Rots were anticipated in London on account of the withdrawn of the military bands from the parks on Sunday evenings, but the last Sunday passed off quietly.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There had been renewed huoyance in the English funds, and comnois closed at 94% for money, and 94% a 94% for seccunt. Money less stringent. Railway stocks im-

LIVERPOOL MAPKETS. LIVERPOOL MAPKETS.

COTTON was in Hmited demand. The advices by the Arabia had remewhat weakened the market. The sales of the three days amounted to 24,000 bates.

BERADETLYSS — Wheat has considerably declined, being quoted 3d. a 6d. below the quotations of the previous week—United States and Carada white 10s. 6d. a 10s. 8d; Red and mixed 9s. 6d a 10s. Flour—Sales limited, at a cecline of 6d. a ls.; Western canal 32s. 6d. a 33s.; Phisadelphia and Baltimore 37s. a 39s. Indian Corn—White 30s. a 86s. 6d; yellow and mixed 28s. 6d. a 20s. 6d. The inquiry for ctin was rather more general. Sugar was in steady demand at full prices.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

GEORGE F. ALDEN. The steamship Orizaba, from San Juan del Norte, brought news of the death of the above named gentle man, which event took place at Granada, Nicaragua, on the 26th of April. Mr. Alden was the son of Caarles Alden, of Randolph, Massachusetts, at which place he was born on the 1st of October, 1829, being thus deseended in regular line from the Hon. John Alden, one of the first of the pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock. The eccased was educated under the tuition of Doctor Gueritz, formerly of Jersey City, and accompanied his parents to New York in the year 1841. In this city he studied law in the office of Daniel E. Silakias, and was admitted to the bar at an early age. He was elected a member of Assembly of this State when under twonty-three years of age. Mr. Alden lately officiated as Clerk to the Supreme Court of New Yurk, but finding his health delicate, he went to Nicarsgua for change of climate, by the advice of his physicians. Here his strength improved rapidly, and he was honored with the irlendship and combined of the country so well that he sent for his wife, but was taken ill and buried in a few weeks after ahe joined him. He is very greatly regretted in the land of his adoption, and his loss is mourned by many friends in the United States. Mr. Alden's remains were permitted to be interred in the Catholic osmetery of Granada, (although he was a Protestant,) as a mark of respect shows to his name by the native clergy. scended in regular line from the Hon. John Alden, one of

In your list of missing vessels in this morning's edition you put down the brig H. W. Monoure. We are happy to say this is an error. She was out all the month of Japuary on her passage from here to Merfolk, but as lergth arrived without the loss of a rope, were by a 1860.

BENNER & PEAKE, 27 1 s.